

O'Leary and Six Others Indicted for Irish Plot

Woman and German Officer Accused of Sending Military Data to Berlin

Death Sentence Is the Penalty

Washington Expects Further Revelations in Scheme to Invade Ireland

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday returned indictments against nine persons, charging conspiracy to violate section 2 of the espionage act, which is a capital offense, and an attempt to commit treason punishment for which is two years' imprisonment.

The alleged plotters are: The Baroness Maria von Kretschman, alias Mme. Maria K. de Victoria; Lieutenant Commander Hermann Wessels, alias Karl Rodiger, of the German navy; Jeremiah O'Leary, the anti-British agitator whose publication "Bull" is denied the use of the mails; Willard J. Robinson, a Sinn Féin orator; Albert Paul Frickie, alleged to have been the paymaster of the group; John T. Ryan, a fugitive attorney from Buffalo, a Sinn Féin who frequently was mentioned in the proceedings following the plot to blow up the Welland Canal; Emil Kipper, an American citizen who is alleged to have materially aided the band in their operations, and Hugo Schweitzer and Rudolph Binder, the latter two now dead.

Two Accused as Spies

Mme. Victoria and Rodiger are charged with being spies in the pay of the German government, but, being in this country on a special mission for the German Foreign Office to gain the active aid of Irish radicals in starting a revolution in Ireland and conveying information of military value concerning the United States army and navy to Berlin. The others are charged with assisting them in their operations. When the indictments were handed up to Judge Hand in the court, the defendants were in court and all pleaded not guilty to the charges. They were the Baroness Kretschman, Lieutenant Wessels, Willard Robinson and Albert Frickie.

While the clerk read the findings of the grand jury the prisoners, under heavy guard, stood at the bar and listened with attention. At times when the reading showed the knowledge the government had of their operations they looked with scorn at the court. Baroness Kretschman was haughty when the proceedings were being read, but as the evidence against her was revealed she shifted her eyes from Judge Hand and stared straight ahead, leaning heavily on an umbrella she carried.

Judge Hand, after receiving the indictment, said he was not going to take any action on the charge of espionage, but he was going to take action on the charge of treason. He said that he was not going to take any action on the charge of espionage, but he was going to take action on the charge of treason. He said that he was not going to take any action on the charge of espionage, but he was going to take action on the charge of treason.

Accused as Spies

The indictments charge that Baroness Kretschman, or Victoria, and Rodiger, falsely and fraudulently gained entrance into this country after their entrance into the country claiming citizenship of friendly countries and that they came here for the purpose of promoting an espionage and propaganda campaign in the interest of the enemy and were in the pay of the Wilhelmstrasse.

The indictments brand them as spies and give detailed information as to their operations since they came here in January of 1917. They are accused of assisting in the military and naval operations of the German government against Great Britain and her allies in that they collected and recorded and conveyed information of value and caused others to aid them in this country in communicating this information to the German Foreign Office.

It is specifically charged that they aided the aid of Irishmen and others in this country to cooperate actively with persons in Ireland who were plotting to land German troops on the Irish coast, and that they attempted to spread a dangerous and insidious propaganda in this country against Great Britain and the United States.

Mme. Victoria and Rodiger were arrested six weeks ago by Mr. and Mrs. Justice, of the Department of Justice, who, acting under instructions from Chief Charles De Woody, took them into custody at a fashionable hotel.

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Billion Bushel Crop Of Wheat Is Forecast

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The second largest wheat crop in the history of the country is forecast by the Department of Agriculture, which to-day announced a total of 931,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat combined. Continuation of the ideal growing conditions is expected to produce a harvest of 1,000,000,000 bushels.

Production of oats was forecast at 1,500,000,000 bushels, barley production at 235,000,000 bushels and rye production at 81,000,000 bushels.

Details on last page.

Invents Airplane For Enemy, Lands In American Trap

Bronx German Tricked by Government Agent Possing as Kaiser's Aid

Bruno von Bultzingsloven, the inventor of an aircraft which he calls the "aeromobile," which has rotary lifting devices enabling it to hover stationary in space, entered the Manhattan Hotel yesterday with a man who had introduced himself two weeks ago as "the unofficial representative of the Kaiser in the United States." When the inventor entered the hotel he had every reason to believe this was the truth and he would merge the benefactor of the Fatherland.

He emerged an hour later with one bracelet of a pair of handcuffs attached to his wrist. The other was fastened to the wrist of "the Kaiser's unofficial representative." Von Bultzingsloven was a prisoner, charged with making seditious utterances and harboring dangerous sentiments. The precious invention that was to confound the foes of the Fatherland was the property of the United States government. Last night the inventor was committed to the Tombs by United States Commissioner Hitchcock in default of \$10,000 bail.

Two weeks ago the Department of Justice learned a middle-aged man of German name and aspect had perfected a flying machine which possessed the unique advantage of being able to stand still in the air, giving it obvious superiority in warfare both in maneuvering and in gunfire. From that day until yesterday von Bultzingsloven was shadowed.

Shadowed by U. S. Agent

Every day an agent of the Department of Justice unsuspected made the trip with him from his home at 910 Trinity Avenue, The Bronx, to his office at 26 East Twenty-first Street. His observations convinced the Federal detective of the correctness of the information previously received that von Bultzingsloven would never sell his invention to the United States, but would use every endeavor to place it in Germany's hands.

At the first opportunity he introduced himself as "the Kaiser's unofficial representative." At first the inventor was suspicious and uncommunicative. But at last the "unofficial representative" convinced him and the meeting at the hotel was arranged.

The inventor was taken to the place of specifications and model of his aeromobile. The couple went to a room on the third floor. Preliminary to the discussion of the aeromobile the talk turned to America. He recounted guerilla warfare against the United States. When the incident was closed with von Bultzingsloven's imprisonment the "unofficial representative" had the following recollection of his remarks:

Would Aid Germans

"The President is the head of the United States government—he actually rules this country. I am sure that Congress do his will to show the world a united front. If you cut the head off a serpent the body may wriggle, but the sting is gone. Vice-Presidents are nonentities—confusion, disorganization, panic and demoralization would result. This would be a tremendous help to Germany."

There was also talk of the Federal agent said, of war, in which the aeromobile man declared that all was fair in war, and that he would not hesitate to destroy a whole city that Germany might benefit. All against the United States, the detective continued, but deplored the decadence of German-Americans, saying:

Germans Now Americans

"There are no more German-Americans. They are all damned Americans. It was all right when it was merely a matter of talking and giving a little money, but when their skin began to be in danger they got cold feet. I am disgusted with how poor O'Leary, the editor of 'Bull,' was left in the lurch by the German-Americans? All that was raised in his defense was \$175, and his work for Ireland was of great value to us."

Eventually they got down to business. The "unofficial representative" pulled a roll of bills amounting to \$1,000 from his pocket, papers were signed and the plans, specifications and model turned over.

At a prearranged signal a member of the Army Intelligence Service entered. Von Bultzingsloven realized he was trapped and collapsed. He was searched and the \$1,000 found on him.

Teuton Threat Fails to Free Capt. Rintelen

U. S. Menaced With Reprisals in Effort to Liberate Plotter

Germany Warned To Think Twice

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A demand by the German government for the release of Captain Franz Rintelen, German plotter, now in prison in this country, coupled with a threat of reprisals against American prisoners in Germany if the demand is refused, brought a defiant reply from the United States government in diplomatic notes given out by the State Department to-day.

Germany proposed the exchange of Siegfried Paul London, an alleged American, under sentence in Germany as a spy, for Rintelen, accompanying its request with the threat that "persons," presumably American prisoners, would be "made to suffer" by "some appropriate measures of reprisal" if Rintelen did not receive his liberty.

In a note that bristles with defiance Secretary of State Lansing refused the demand for the release of Rintelen, denounced the principle set forth in the German note that "reprisals occasioning physical suffering are legitimate," and gave this added warning to Germany:

"It would be wise for the German government to consider that if it acts upon that principle it will inevitably be understood to invite similar reciprocal action on the part of the United States with respect to the great number of German subjects in this country."

Many Hostages Here

As an evidence that the United States is in position to make any counter reprisals effective, figures were given out showing that there are far more German prisoners and interned Germans held in prison and detention camps here than there are American prisoners in Germany. The plain threat of the United States is that these prisoners, many of them officers and powerful German civilians, will be held as hostages to guarantee the fair treatment of American prisoners in Germany.

Captain Franz Rintelen, paymaster of the German plotters in the United States, was arrested before the United States entered the war and convicted on three indictments. He was sentenced to serve a term of four and a half years at the Atlanta Federal prison.

Rintelen was convicted of being the paymaster for the propaganda conducted by the Labor National Peace Council, convicted of a part in the fire-bomb conspiracies to sink British vessels in American ports and was convicted on a third indictment for perjury in obtaining a fraudulent passport. He was also mixed up in the Welland Canal plot.

Siegfried Paul London, who was offered in exchange for Rintelen, is not recognized as a bona fide American citizen by the State Department. The records show he was born in Leipzig, Germany, in 1882, came to the United States in 1882 and was naturalized in New York in 1887, remaining in New York until 1900.

Lived for Years in Warsaw

From 1903 until his arrest in Warsaw in 1915 as a Russian spy he had been a resident of Warsaw. On the theory that a naturalized citizen must take some steps to keep his citizenship alive, the State Department refuses to interfere in London's case.

The demand of the German government for the release of Rintelen was made in a verbal note presented to the State Department April 20, 1918, by the Swiss Minister.

The German note is as follows: On December 20, 1917, the merchant and interpreter, Siegfried Paul London, a citizen of the United States, was condemned to death by court martial at Warsaw for treason as a spy. The Governor General of Warsaw exercising judicial clemency on January 9, 1918, commuted this sentence to ten years penal servitude. According to facts established at the court martial, London obtained citizenship in the year 1887. He is married to an American citizen, Mary Leonard.

London was found guilty because, for the period from the beginning of the war until about May, 1915, he served the enemy as a spy. He was arrested on this account as early as August 27, 1915. He succeeded, however, in escaping, but was recaptured April 20, 1917. For this reason the chief pro-

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"Can't Drown or Kill Marine," Says Daniels

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, June 7.—"There are no better fighters in the world than the marines. You can't drown a marine or you can't kill one," Secretary of the Navy Daniels said to-day in commenting on the fighting qualities the sea-fighters showed in the battle at Château Thierry.

"The marine is the minute man of the military service, and he will give a good account of himself wherever ordered," Daniels continued. "He is the handy man of the service, the emergency man, who can be swung into any action at any time and be counted on for his maximum worth."

China Menaced By Teutons in East Siberia

Advance of Austro-Germans May Force Japanese Intervention

WASHINGTON, June 7.—News that Austro-German troops are operating near the Chinese boundary in Eastern Siberia in conjunction with Bolshevik forces against the anti-Bolshevik leader, General Semenov, has revived the possibility of Japanese intervention in Siberia.

The advance of the Austro-German force in Siberia, which probably is composed of former prisoners, may mean action, as the result of the military agreement recently concluded by China and Japan for the protection of their interests in the Far East and which was approved by the Entente allies.

The scene of the present operations is so close to Chinese territory that it is probable Japan will bring the long smoldering situation to the point of action.

Dissension Said To Have Broken Up Semenov's Army

SHANGHAI, June 7.—General Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik Siberian forces, has left the Transbaikalia front, according to an Eastern News Agency dispatch from Harbin. His departure is attributed to dissensions among his forces. It is reported, the advices add, that he will disband his army and flee into Mongolia.

(By The Associated Press)

HARBIN, Manchuria, June 2.—General Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, reports that Bolshevik troops to-day crossed the Onon River, in Transbaikalia, and strongly pressed a number of attacks which were checked. An Austro-German force, composed of a cavalry brigade and four companies of infantry, is threatening General Semenov's communications.

Japan Denies Pact Gives Her Virtual Control of China

(By The Associated Press)

TOKIO, June 7.—An official statement issued by the Japanese government emphatically denies the recently published report that the China-Japanese military agreement gave to Japan control of the Chinese military forces, finances, railways, mines, etc.

"The Shanghai Gazette," which printed its first issue on April 24 under the editorship of Eugene Chen, an Anglicized Chinese, who formerly edited "The Peking Gazette," stated that the Chinese government had agreed to new demands made by Japan which were of such a nature that the country virtually had been turned over to the Japanese. "The Gazette" asserted it had been informed by a high official in Peking that the Japanese demands were of a far more serious nature than those in Group V of the famous twenty-one demands made by Japan in 1915.

"The Shanghai Gazette" said that notwithstanding the fact that the utmost secrecy was being observed it could be stated safely that the following clauses were not far from the true terms of the agreement:

"Chinese expeditionary forces sent to Siberia shall be commanded by a Japanese."

"Chinese police shall be organized by Japanese officers."

"Japan shall control all of China's arsenals and dockyards."

"Japan shall have the privilege of working mines in all parts of China."

"Special privileges shall be granted to Japan in Outer and Inner Mongolia and the whole of Manchuria."

"Other articles include provisions for financial control and educational assistance."

U-Boat Sinks Norse Ship Off Virginia

Steamer Vinland Is Torpedoed 9 Hours After the Harpathian

Rescued Crew Lands at Cape May

Sailors, Suffering From Exposure, Picked Up by U. S. Destroyer

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Sinking of the Norwegian steamship Vinland by a German submarine sixty-five miles off the Virginia Capes at 6 p. m. Wednesday, June 5, was announced to-night by the Navy Department. The crew was rescued and landed to-day at Cape May, N. J.

The Vinland was sent down nine hours after the British steamer Harpathian was torpedoed thirty-five miles further from the Virginia coast. Until word of her sinking came from Cape May to-day nothing had been heard of the operations of the enemy raiders since the landing of the Harpathian's crew yesterday.

No details were given in the brief dispatch to the department. This statement was issued:

"The Navy Department is informed that the Norwegian steamer Vinland, 1,193 tons, was bombed and sunk by a submarine about sixty-five miles off the coast of Virginia at 6 p. m. on June 5. The crew was landed at Cape May, N. J."

U. S. Transport Chased 12 Hours Up Coast By Two U-Boats

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 7.—How a transport raced up the Atlantic coast with darkened lights at night and under a full pressure of steam in order to elude German submarines, at least two of which gave chase, was told to-day by men on shore leave here.

Members of the transport's crew declared they were warned in ample time by wireless of the nearness of the U-boats, and were advised to keep in near the coast and make all possible speed to this port. They asked in return that the ship be met at once by American destroyers.

Two of the submarines were sighted, but at such distance that they were not identified by number, and the race between the submarines for the transport and the troopship for harbor. It lasted for twelve hours, and although handicapped by having to steer a zig-zag course the transport maintained a lead out of torpedo and gun fire range until American destroyers were sighted. The U-boats submerged shortly before the destroyers appeared, evidently having picked up a wireless message indicating that the armed craft were near.

Vinland Attacked In Rough Weather; Crew in Hospital

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 7.—News of renewed U-boat activity reached here to-day when a destroyer brought in nineteen of the crew of the Norwegian steamship Vinland, which was sent to the bottom of the coast Wednesday.

The vessel that rescued them was a destroyer, recently launched, which was out on a trial trip. The men, who were suffering from exposure, were taken to the hospital of the Wissahickon Barracks.

Members of the crew are mostly Swedes and Norwegians, and speak little English. It was gathered from them that the Vinland was northbound with a cargo of sugar. The coast was fogbound and there were showers and squalls when the U-boat made its appearance.

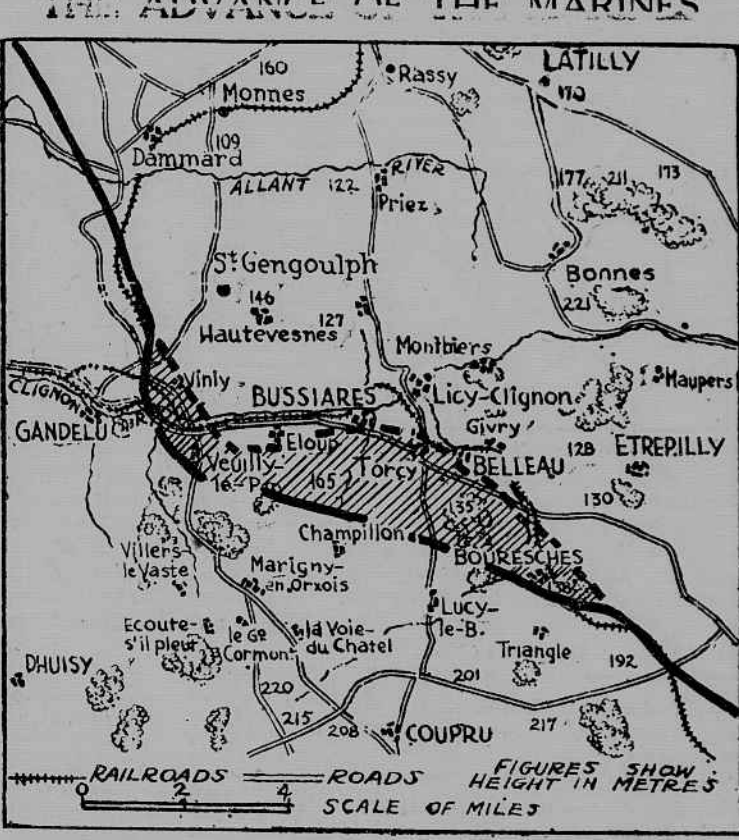
The Vinland was a small freighter of 1,193 tons gross. She was 228 feet long, 35 feet beam, and was built in Bergen, Norway, in 1906.

Steamer Argonaut Sunk by U-Boat Off the Scillys

According to advices received yesterday at the office of Edward F. Geer, 17 State Street, the steamship Argonaut was sunk by a German submarine off the Scillys on June 5. The Argonaut, which was owned by Mr. Geer, was originally the Hamburg-American steamship Albion, which was used in the company's Atlas service to the West Indies.

She was built in the yards of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, in 1893, and was a vessel of 2,923 tons. She had a length of 401 feet and a beam of 47 feet.

Allied Troops Take Veully; Poilus Gain North of Aisne



Bouresches, Vinly and Torcy Also Captured, With 300 More Prisoners

German Dead Piled 3 Deep in Places

Prussians Driven Back Two Miles; Battle Still Rages on Entire Line

The American marines, with their French allies, yesterday swept on through the German lines on the high ground northwest of Château Thierry, capturing four villages and pushing their gains to a maximum depth of two miles on a ten-mile front.

Latest dispatches say the battle is still continuing, with great fury. Two new American attacks resulted in the capture of 300 more prisoners.

Forcing the Crown Prince's men back at the point where they had come closest to Paris, the Allies retook Veully-la-Poterie, Bouresches, Vinly and Torcy. They wrecked quantities of reserve stores which Ludendorff had brought forward in readiness for a new attack.

Bouresches and Torcy seem to have been won by the Americans alone, who advanced on a six-mile front, and Pershing's men also had a hand in the taking of Veully.

Elsewhere on the west wing of the great Champagne salient the French launched counter blows regaining important tactical points. North of the Aisne, northwest of Soissons, they retook the village of Le Port Fonten. South of the Aisne they advanced their lines near Ambleny, west of Soissons.

On the east wing of the salient British and French troops pushed the enemy back in the region of Bligny, and regained that city. They held their new positions despite desperate German counter attacks.

In the Ypres sector the French launched a minor attack near Loere, regaining territory lost to the Germans on Thursday.

Along the whole front the roll of the artillery is increasing, observers report. Another great blow by the enemy seems to be in preparation.

Lloyd George Marines Sped Is Encouraged 62 Miles to Stop Germans

LONDON, June 7.—Premier David Lloyd George, in replying to a toast to the success of the Entente allied armies at the dinner of the Printers' Society of London to-night, said that Britishers have made unsurpassed sacrifices for a great purpose and a high ideal.

One of the most encouraging things, the Premier continued, was the "superb valor and the trained skill with which the Americans have taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It is a most encouraging thing because there has been a great flow of those troops and we were depending on them."

If for any cause the Allies failed to succeed it would be a sorry world to live in, Mr. Lloyd George said.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the importance or the significance of the issues with which we are confronted to-day," he declared. "The fate of the world, the destinies of men and the lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or the triumph of our cause."

Says Crisis Is Not Yet Past

"If the Prussians should succeed to-day, they would fling back civilization into the dark dungeons of the past. We are paying a big price, a sad price, for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which has been paid will not equal in value that which we are defending."

"We are passing through anxious days and the crisis is not yet past, but with stout hearts we shall win through, and then woe to the plague. In the interest of civilization, in the interest of the human race, it must be stamped out. You cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes."

In his reference to the Americans the Premier said:

"I have just returned from France, where I met a French statesman who had been at the battlefield soon after an engagement where the Americans fought. He was full of admiration, not merely for their superb valor, but the trained skill with which they attacked and defeated the foe."

Americans Worthy of Nation

"His report on the conduct of the American troops, a division which had been in action for the first time, was one of the most encouraging things that I have heard. We know that whenever they appear in the battle line they will fight in a way worthy of the great traditions of their great country. This is in itself a source of support, sustenance and encouragement to all those who with anxious hearts are watching the conflict going on in France."

Americans Capture 300 More Germans On Six-Mile Front

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN PICARDY, June 7.—As the result of the two attacks by the Americans against the enemy in a second battle northwest of Château Thierry 300 prisoners were captured and the Americans extended their line over a front of about six miles to a depth of nearly two and a half miles.

While the losses of the Americans necessarily have been heavy owing to the nature of the fighting, the German dead is piled three deep in places.

A number of machine guns were added to the American booty.

The German prisoners taken by the Americans, many of whom were mere boys, had been in the line for only two days. Some of them wore the white bands of the Prussian Guard.

"Each Man Get a German"

Private Carl B. Mills, of Visalia, Cal., was in the first wave of Americans to go over the top in the Veully Wood to smoke out the Germans remaining there. He said that after his unit obtained its objective many of the men went back and filled the ranks of their advancing comrades. All worked like clockwork, he said. The favorite slogan was, "Each man get a German; don't let a German get you."

Many instances are related of the heroism of the Red Cross workers in

1,000 Germans Shot Down

It is safe to say that American decorations will hang from the breasts of many of these machine gunners called on to play the rôle of America's modern Minute Men. How they threw streams of hot lead into hordes of the fanatical enemy who were chanting war songs as they came forward in an effort to take the bridges at Château Thierry; how they withstood heavy shellfire for the first time in their lives and remained as cool as the veteran French infantrymen around them is best told by beginning at the beginning.

I've tried to trace every move of the machine gunners from the time the alarm was given them in their

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